

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE } "BUELOW" About WEDNESDAY, and YOKOHAMA Capt. H. Forster 2nd December.

MANILA, YAP, FRIEDRICH } "MANILA" THURSDAY, WILHELMSHAFEN, SIMPSON- } Capt. J. Minssen 5 P.M., 3rd December. HAFEN & SYDNEY

KUDAT and SANDAKAN { "BORMEO" Beginning of January, Capt. F. Sembill 1909.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1908. [8]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL. TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ERNEST-SIMONS Girard 7th Dec., P.M.

MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ARMAND-BELIC Guionnet 8th Dec., at 1 P.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TONKIN Charbonnel 21st Dec., P.M.

MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS DUMBEA Boyer 22nd Dec., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through-Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908. [14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.
TIPANAS	JAVA	First half Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half Dec.
TILIWONG	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA	First half Jan.
TIKINI	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
TJMAHI	JAVA	First half Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half Jan.
TJLATJAP	JAVA	First half Feb.	SHANGHAI	First half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375, YOKO BUILDINGS, 1st floor, Hongkong, 30th November, 1908. [15]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Hongkong, 14th March 1909.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin-Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 6th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. J. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905. [19]

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908. [21]

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [16]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGKR.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [17]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1907. [47]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 6 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct maintenance a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [104]

NATIONAL MOURNING.

The Committee of St. Andrew's Society is to be commended for its tactful decision to postpone out of respect for the Chinese nation, now in mourning, the Caledonian Ball, which was to have been given next Monday (30th Nov.). This annual function has become such a recognized feature of the social life of the community, that it partakes of the nature of an official celebration, and as such would rightly not be held during the period prescribed for the national mourning in honour of the late Emperor and Empress-Dowager. Nevertheless, it is no right undertaking to cancel the arrangements already in train for the big gathering, and we may be glad in this case that sentiment has prevailed over material considerations. Official mourning as observed by the representatives of foreign nations, although an indication of international good feeling, loses much of its sympathetic character, because it is universal. But with St. Andrew's Society, which might have felt tempted to plead the custom of Western nations in the matter of mourning, the postponement of the Ball is no perfunctory step. European countries do not indulge in such a lengthy period of national mourning, and no offence could have been legitimately taken by the Chinese, if the Ball had been held, as arranged, a fortnight after the date of the Empire's bereavement. But the committee has responded to the feeling of the whole community in its tactful action. The Chinese nation, of whose vast territory we occupy this infinitesimal portion, with half a million of its own people eager immigrants for the sake of the advantage of Western administration, has its own regulations for these occasions, and British instincts prompt us to conform with them in all essential points. We can but admire the complete unanimity with which China's millions have donned the outward emblems of bereavement, and have transformed almost in a day the vivid colouring of their surroundings to the sombre hues that tradition requires. If in any point the strict letter of the Edicts has been ignored, we may attribute the omission to the inevitable desire of a people gradually acquiring self-consciousness to become emancipated from old-world restrictions ill-suited to the strenuous conditions of modern life.

This new phase in Chinese life has played its part in the unfortunate controversy raging during the last few days round the native theatres in the Settlement. According to the prescribed regulations the national mourning should include the cessation of all music for a period of a hundred days, and a proclamation to that effect has been posted throughout the town. The effect of such an injunction would be to compel all theatres to close their doors, and with a view to having this measure adopted the Council was approached on the subject by the Chinese authorities. At the same time, however, runners from the Mixed Court, acting as far as is known under the direct instructions of the Magistrate, appeared at the theatres and ordered the proprietors in the name of the Magistrate to close their doors. Such a step was a very serious abuse of the Magistrate's position and it is clear that the Council could not brook his interference in the affairs of the Settlement. To this grave breach on the part of the Magistrate's subordinates must be attributed the Council's apparent lack of sympathy with the request for the closing of the theatres. Emphatic protests were made by the proprietors who urged that the literal enforcement of the proclamation would virtually ruin them. The Council, as we know, could not reconcile itself to such a harsh enactment and refused to consent to any enforced closure of the theatres for more than three days. While we regret that there should be any false note in the outward expressions of foreign sympathy with the Chinese in their national mourning, it is not difficult to understand the Council's dilemma. If the Magistrate had stayed his all too zealous hand and had allowed the Taoist to approach the Municipal authorities in a proper manner, some perfectly satisfactory arrangement would have been reached. It is true that according to our Western ideas there must always have been reluctance to interfere with the personal liberty of our Chinese fellow-residents to the formidable extent contemplated in the proclamation, but at least a happy means could have been arrived at, without allowing the incident to assume the proportions of an international controversy.

Even as things are, there is good reason to believe that the subject has had no injurious effect on the relations subsisting between the Municipality and the Chinese officials; for with a clear appreciation of all the facts of the case the Taoist, we understand, is satisfied with the closing of the theatres for three days. The demand for the full enforcement of the proclamation would have come with greater strength if there had been any indication that it was backed by public opinion. But none of the numerous guilds moved in the matter, and the fact that on the night of the re-opening, the theatres were as crowded as ever and have remained so implies that popular prejudice would be against the harsh regulation. When we recall the alacrity with which other details of public mourning have been subscribed to, it would seem that the Chinese sense of the fitness of things is slowly rebelling against old-time customs that have little to commend them to a more enlightened age. Certain it is that in the light of the postponement of the Caledonian Ball this community cannot be charged with showing lack of sympathy with the Chinese in their national bereavement. Some people will be found to enlarge upon the controversy over the closing of the theatres; but as we have shown, the misunderstanding was caused by an unwarranted encroachment upon the rights which make for law and order in the Settlement.—N. G. D.

Intimations.

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS, TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, FERNOT BISCUITS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908. [18]

NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED.

A Selected Variety of

XMAS & NEW YEAR

and

ENGLISH HAND-MADE PRIVATE GREETING CARDS.

Also

RELIEF SCRAPS

from the well-known from of

Messrs. RAFAEL TUCK & SONS.

Now for Sale at

No. 27, DES VUEX ROAD.

PRICES MODERATE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908. [1024]

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [11]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description, can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., and other leading Establishments in the Colony to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1907. [1715]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TATTOO) FORM. SELF CURE NO. F.C.T. 2. MARVEL UPON MARVEL. NO SUFFERING. NE. NOW DEPAIR.

But with a saving a doctor's visit, and the use of a few drops of this remedy, may safely, speedily and surely, rid the sufferer of the most distressing and dangerous of all diseases, the venereal disease, without the use of any of the numerous and often dangerous remedies which are now being advertised.

THERAPION NO. 1—A sovereign remedy for all venereal diseases, including gonorrhoea, syphilis, and all other complications which mercury and arsenic are so often used to treat. It is a powerful blood purifier, and its use through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all venereal poisons from the body.

THERAPION NO. 2—A sovereign remedy for all venereal diseases, including gonorrhoea, syphilis, and all other complications which mercury and arsenic are so often used to treat. It is a powerful blood purifier, and its use through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all venereal poisons from the body.

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THERAPION NO. 93—A sovereign remedy for all ven

Intimations.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.SMART
Tweed
and
Cloth
Costumes.Serviceable
Jackets,
from \$11.50 each.Golf
Jerseys,
In great variety,
from \$4.50 each.Dainty
Underskirts.Laces,
Ribbons,
Corsets,
Gloves,
Underwear,
Hosiery,
Shoes,
&c., &c., &c.PARISIAN
MILLINERY
at
Moderate Prices.POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,
the 3rd December, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street.
**SUNDRY VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
ALSO
One COTTAGE PIANO by The Robinson
Piano Co.
(Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [1028]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
SATURDAY,
the 5th December, 1908, at 11 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street.
**A LARGE QUANTITY OF
WINES AND SPIRITS.**
Comprising:—
PORT WINE, DUNDEE WHISKY,
ROYAL CROWN SCOTCH WHISKY,
AMERICAN RYE WHISKY, PERINET
FILS CHAMPAGNE, MARIE BRIZARD
and ROGER COGNAC, CURMILL & CO'S
COGNAC, MARASCHINO, ANISETTE,
APRICOT BRANDY, &c., &c.
(All guaranteed in Sound Condition).
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1908. [1033]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
the 5th and 7th December, 1908, commencing
each day at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice
House Street.
**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS,**
Comprising:—
OLD JAPANESE "DAIMYO" CLOCKS,
IVORY NETSUKES, JINKASA, BUD-
DHAS, OLD LACQUERED INROS, OLD
CLOUTONK, and SATSUMA VASES,
INCENSE BURNERS, CARVED
CERRYWOOD DRESSING TABLE,
DESKS, SQUARE and ROUND TABLES,
CHAIRS, FLOWER STANDS, CARVED
BRASS and BRONZE VASES, FLOWER
POTS, IMARI, ARITA and MAKUDZU
VASES, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAID
SCREENS and PANELS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1908. [1039]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
MONDAY and TUESDAY,
the 21st and 22nd December, 1908, at 10 A.M.,
at H.M. Naval Establishments,
**SUNDRY OLD and SURPLUS
NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES,**
Comprising:—
OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—
Iron Blocks, Hoses, Lamps and Lanterns,
Tools, Old Iron and Metal, Electric Cables,
Cold-Boiler, Steam-Hammer, Coal-Sacks,
Canvas Bags, Old India-Rubber Old Leathers,
Carpets, Matings, Old Boots, Furniture, &c.
**OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALLING
STORES:—Provisions; Seamen's Clothing,
Blankets, Officer's Mess Traps, (A quantity of
Electro-plated Articles), Implements, Seamen's
Mess Utensils, Oak Slaves, &c.**
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [1036]

For Sale.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGKE (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THERAPION NO. 1 is a re-
markably short time, often a few days only, recover all dis-
eases, especially suppurating abscesses, the use of
which does not cause harm by laying the foundation of
structure and other serious diseases. Indigestion, piles,
and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it
will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt
relief where other remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2 is a re-
markably short time, often a few days only, recover all dis-
eases, especially suppurating abscesses, the use of
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structure and other serious diseases. Indigestion, piles,
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THERAPION NO. 3 is a re-
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which does not cause harm by laying the foundation of
structure and other serious diseases. Indigestion, piles,
and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it
will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt
relief where other remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 4 is a re-
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and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it
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THERAPION NO. 5 is a re-
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which does not cause harm by laying the foundation of
structure and other serious diseases. Indigestion, piles,
and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it
will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt
relief where other remedies have been powerless.

Sold by all Chemists.

CHINA, OPIUM, AND THE
DOCTORS.

Recent reports from China indicate that for
the first time in their history the progressive
elements of the nation are united in an attempt
to suppress the opium habit throughout the
country. If the attempt proves successful, as
is sincerely to be hoped and as seems likely,
the Chinese themselves will deserve the full
credit; for nothing but a national crusade could
eradicate so widespread a habit, and foreigners,
even with the best intentions, have hitherto
effected very little. In many cases their in-
terests were engaged on the side of opium, the
manufacture and sale of which has for many
years afforded employment to thousands and
furnished a large item of national revenue.
But even apart from this, there has been
much scepticism as to its evil results on the
part of many whose interests were not
involved and who, were, or ought to have been
in a position to know. This diversity of opin-
ion has hitherto impeded the attempts of
philanthropists to suppress the trade.

The most important of the various official
inquiries on opium was the Royal Commission
of 1893-4. This Commission issued a Report
in five large volumes, containing two thousand
double-columned pages, in which were pre-
sented the opinions of over seven hundred wit-
nesses in India and nearly two hundred in China,
including native and European medical
men, missionaries, merchants, landown-
ers, opium-cultivators, &c., and which
formed a tangled jungle of the most diverse
opinions, that would have the effect of dis-
courage the average man from the effort of
forming a decided opinion for or against. As
a matter of fact, this Report has since proved a
happy hunting-ground for both parties. Mis-
sionary witnesses were unanimous against the
practice; but many medical men declared that
"in moderation" it is harmless or even benefi-
cial; some said that it is necessary to the poorer
classes in order to enable them to bear up
against the toilsomeness and cheerlessness of
their lives; others declared that, owing to the
monotony and poverty of their diet, it has far
worse effects on the poor than on the well-

fed classes. Sir John Strachey, affirm-
ing that the Sikhs are habitual consumers, said
that "the best practical answer to those who
inveigh against the use of opium, would be to
bring one of our crack opium-drinking regi-
ments to London and exhibit them in Hyde
Park." Other officers of Sikh regiments
testified that the habit is confined to middle-
aged or old men, it being very rare for a young
Sikh to take opium at all; while Lieutenant-
Colonel Reid said that other habitual opium-
eaters are marked men in the regiment and are
not trusted like the others. "I would not
admit an opium-eater if I knew it." Equal
discrepancies are found in the statements
as to its supposed medicinal virtues, some
doctors ranking it almost with quinine as
a prophylactic against "chills" and fevers, and
saying that to the inhabitants of marshy,
malarious districts in India and China, it
is a necessity of life, while the majority
deem it all virtue of the kind, one saying:
"The grain of truth underlying all this talk
about the beneficial use of opium to malaria is
its power of lessening the discomfort felt in the
cold stages of the attack." One army surgeon
declared that "under no circumstances does
opium produce disease of any kind and in-
stead of shortening it lengthens life," and
that "the opium-eater is, as a rule,
an active, energetic being, capable of any
amount of physical and mental labour and in
a competition, whether physical or mental, will
defeat his non-opium confere"; while another,
after stating that milk and other nourishing
articles of diet veil the ill effects of the habit
for a long time, says: "But the process of di-
gestion being slowly impaired, malnutrition is
sure to supervene. In confirmed opium-eaters,
comparatively trivial attacks of ordinary dis-
eases, such as fever, diarrhoea, bronchitis, colds,
and especially dysentery, have generally a grave
prognosis; almost every medicine, fails to pro-
duce its reaction on the system; and, as a rule,
opium-eaters die of very trivial complaints."

In the present movement in China, however,
there appears to be none of this hesitation or
half-heartedness. The obstacles, it is true, are
serious enough, but they arise from the force
of inertia and from the difficulties of carrying
out the decrees of the Government owing to
the size of the country, its decentralised
condition, and lack of communications. A
law was passed quite recently which pro-
vided for the licensing of all smokers after
October 10th, and the Government has decided
that the period of the final enforcement of
the prohibition of opium shall be decreased to
five years. Last month, also, a more string-
ent instruction was issued to all the pro-
vincers ordering them to report the progress of
the decultivation of the poppy within two
months. The Fokien Viceroy wired to the
officials of various districts, instructing them
to stop the cultivation within two months; if
any disobey they are to be severely punished
and the land under the prohibited crop is to be
confiscated. The Empress Dowager intimated
to a high official that China must act up to
the spirit and letter of her Treaty with Great
Britain dealing with the opium question, and
that no leniency should be shown to the
most highly-placed smokers, otherwise it
would be difficult to force the common peo-
ple to give up opium. In consequence of
this a census has been taken of the number
of smokers among the Imperial Classmen
with a view to enforcing the Prohibition
Law among them. H. E. Na Tung, well-known
as one of China's "strong men," has given
orders that all opium-smoking utensils seized
shall be burned at the North Gate of Peking.
Some of the items of intelligence have a
humorous turn. Another "Emilepsee," one
Chen Chi Tai, memorialised last month that
owing to a recent attack of dysentery, he has be-
come accustomed to the opium habit and asked
to be allowed to retire. The memorial was re-
turned to him, granting him a hundred days
within which to cure himself of the habit, after
which he was to return to his duties. It seems

as if ridicule and the sense of the ludicrous with
which the Chinese, despite their general stolid-
ity, are well provided, are to be called in to
aid the good cause. The Superintendent of
Police, at Canton, we are told, has had made
twenty thousand wooden licences for Canton.
These licences are ten inches long, eight wide,
and three-tenths of an inch thick. On one side
is written the name and address of the licensee
and the quantity allowed him per diem; on the
other are the new opium regulations, which are
far more stringent than those on the licence
hitherto used. One of the rules is that smokers
who go to purchase opium are not permitted to
wrap up these licences or to conceal them in
any way, but must wear them conspicuously
so that all may see them. Anyone found con-
cealing a licence is fined \$5 for the first off-
ence and more on subsequent occasions. One
would think that none but hardened sinners
would be willing to parade the streets with a
ten-by-eight-inch board attached to their per-
sons calling attention to their weakness; and
this dissuasive is likely to increase in strength
as the movement gains in force and a stronger
public opinion is created.

It is curious to reflect on the causes of this
important movement. It was Emerson who
remarked that all the efforts of philanthropic
individuals put together have not profited the
American people so much as the selfish energy
of the capitalists who financed the great Trans-
continental Railroads. Similarly it might be said
that all the labours of missionaries and philan-
thropists, however praiseworthy, to awaken
China and combat the opium habit and other
evils have not had so much effect as the selfish-
ness of foreign Powers in bringing China,
through the bitter consciousness of her weak-
ness, to a sense of the necessity for speedy
reform. Now there can no longer be any
doubt that the nation is awake and cannot
henceforward return to her ancient somnolence;
her evolution is perhaps the most interesting
and important problem in the world-politics of
our times.—*Japan Chronicle.*

Intimations.

NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTER-
DAM AND BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are
prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks at
Current Rates.
CRUZ, BASTO & CO.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [978]

HARBOUR MASTERS DEPARTMENT.

No. 859.

IT is hereby notified that information has
been received from the Military Authorities
that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out
as under:—

The practice notified in Government Notifi-
cation No. 845 for the 30th November is hereby
cancelled.

On TUESDAY, the 1st December:—
From Pakshawan in a North-Easterly
direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards,
commencing at 6.30 P.M., and finishing
at 10 P.M.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December:—
From Saiwan in a North-Easterly direc-
tion, at ranges up to 6,000 yards com-
mencing at 3.30 P.M., and finishing at
5.30 P.M.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd December:—
From Stonecutters (West) in a North-
Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000
yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M.,
and finishing at 12 Noon.

From Stonecutters in a North-Westerly
direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards,
commencing at 6.30 P.M., and finishing
at 10 P.M.

On FRIDAY, the 4th December:—
From L. Belchers in a Westerly direction,
at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing
at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12
Noon.

On MONDAY, the 7th December:—
From Central in a South-Westerly direc-
tion, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, com-
mencing at 10 A.M., and finishing at 12
Noon.

From Albion in a North-Westerly direc-
tion, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, com-
mencing at 6.30 P.M., and finishing at
10 P.M.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th December:—
From L. Belchers in a North-Westerly
direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards,
commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing
at 12 Noon.

From Stonecutters (East) in a Westerly
direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards,
commencing at 11.30 A.M., and finishing
at 1 P.M.

On THURSDAY, the 10th December:—
From Stonecutters (Central) in a North-
Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000
yards, commencing at 6.30 P.M., and
finishing at 10 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the
above dates, practice will take place on the
following day.

All ships, junk and other vessels are to
keep clear of the ranges.

C. W. BECKWITH, Lieutenant, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1908. [1027]

GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest
prices. 12 bore Double Breachloaders
from 30/6 each. Illustrated catalogue of
latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns,
Sporting Rifles, &c. sent free. D. JAMES &
REYNOLDS, George Street, Liverpool; Lon-
don, E.C. 4, England.

Intimations.

PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DR. W. R. LAMB,
AMERICAN OCULIST AND OPTICIAN.

NO. 11, KING EDWARD HOTEL ANNEXE.

HAS the pleasure of announcing his return to Hongkong where he will remain till
DECEMBER 11TH.

He has all the latest and best instruments and apparatus for thoroughly Examining and
Measuring the Eyes according to the most modern and approved methods as employed in the
Metropolitan Eye Hospitals, and has the largest supply and greatest variety of the latest kinds
and styles of mounting and lenses of the best quality ever brought to this Colony—including
several thousand different compound and prismatic lenses made specially to order for the
correction of astigmatism and other abnormal conditions of refraction which the ordinary
lenses commonly used will not correct. His facilities for attending to those in need of his
services are equal in any respect to the best obtainable anywhere abroad.

Those who are troubled with weak or defective vision, who suffer from eyeache, headache
in the orbital region, inflammation of the eyes or weakness of the ocular muscles, or any of
the numerous conditions due to eye strain and necessitating the use of glasses—and most of
these troubles are permanently cured by accurate refraction and properly suited glasses—
would do well to avail themselves of the present exceptional opportunity of having their eyes
properly examined and refracted and obtaining glasses of the right kind. There are hundreds
if not thousands here; having defective sight who have never had their eyes properly examined
by a qualified Oculist, and who are using glasses which in at least nine-tenths of the cases are
quite unsuitable, and which not only fail to bring the vision up to the highest possible stand-
ard, but the eyes are often much strained, and the vision seriously and often permanently
impaired.

Dr. LAMB is qualified in optics as well as in medicine, has made the Eyes a
specialty for over 20 years so that all glasses he supplies to his patients are warranted to be
correct. He has thousands of references and testimonials from influential citizens from several
British Colonies which he has visited professionally and can assure those in need of his services
the most thorough, reliable and satisfactory professional work. Charges Reasonable—and
Consultation Free.

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.; 2 to 5 p.m.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908. [1035]

**CHILDREN'S
CHRISTMAS BAZAAR,**
to be held at the
ITALIAN CONVENT,
28 CAINE ROAD,
on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 7th DEC.
On behalf of the
POOR LITTLE ORPHANS.

**DOLLS, TOYS, SWEETS, and ARTI-
CLES of every description suitable for
Christmas presents.**
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [1018]

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 9.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and
11.45 p.m.

**SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Vaux Road Central.**

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 2th June, 1907. [1019]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1908. [1017]

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

**HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES**

**AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.**

**22, D'AGUIAR STREET,
HONGKONG.**
Hongkong, 1st December, 1907. [1016]

Dentistry.

TSHIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [1015]

Dr. M. E. CHAUN
THE LATEST METHOD

**OF THE
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY**

**AT THE QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.**
Hongkong, 19th April, 1904. [1014]

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENMOHR,"
FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

**CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.**

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 2nd prox. will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
9th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 2nd prox., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1908. [1032]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES:

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"OCEANA,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., *ex S.S. Mongolia.*
From Persian Gulf, *ex B.I.S.N. and E. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.*

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd December, at
4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignee's
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1908. [1031]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE
AND MOI.**

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"
having arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at Consignee's risk and expense into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and God-
own Co., Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [1030]

AN APPEAL.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

&c., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED, \$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS, \$0.80.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES, \$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

WATSON'S WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP, \$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBOCCATION, \$0.00.

For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address. Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies—Daily, one cent; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

DEATH.

On November 27, 1908, at Shanghai, RICHARD MARKWICK, aged 47 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1908.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER'S PRIVY PURSE.

Who would have believed that the estate of the late Empress-Dowager of China only amounted to the comparatively small sum of twenty million dollars, or less than two million pounds sterling? Nevertheless that is the estimate which the Prince Regent is believed to have made, and it is suggested that the estate of the late Emperor is even less. Where have all the hundreds of thousands of taels which were regularly remitted by the Provincial Governments disappeared to, and what has become of the enormous sums presented to Her Majesty on her birthday and other special occasions when officials deemed it advisable to curry favour by gifts of hard cash? There is not a single vicar in the Chinese Empire who has not emptied his coffers into the lap of the avicious ruler, who knew how to tighten the strings which held the realm together. The most insignificant official was not ignored when he gathered together a respectable amount which could swell the Imperial Treasury, and the mandarin knew only too well that the tenure of his office and the probability of

advancement depended mainly on their ability to propitiate the Throne by the remittance of ready money. It cannot be denied that before the monetary presents reached their destination, the higher officials had their pickings, but even the Grand Councillors would have thought twice before they handed over to the imperious Dowager a miserable pittance as the semblance of some financial consideration. Time and again reports have been published of the magnificent donations by private individuals to the exchequer reserved for the Royal Family at Peking, and it is not to be disputed that wealthy merchants and officials who were in a position to squeeze effectively the districts under their control have been quickly informed that it would be for the benefit of their health and the promotion of their interests if they could possibly manage to augment the funds at the direct disposal of the Throne. Now, it is ridiculous to believe that twenty million dollars represents the residue left after the personal tastes of the Empress-Dowager had been satisfied. So far as outsiders are aware, the predilections of Her Majesty for amusements and diversions were not of a very expensive character. Far too much depended on her personal attention to matters of State importance to permit of any abnormal indulgence in fantastic pleasures. We read that the Empress Dowager kept a pleasure pavilion where pleasure boats were held in readiness to suit the convenience of the Imperial party and that the upkeep of this establishment necessitated the expenditure of large sums annually. That is surely a very lame excuse to account for the moderate estate left behind. If the Empress had been in the habit of gallivanting round the Provinces in search of entertainment there is a possibility that the initial cost of the journeys might have been exceedingly alarming, but even then the magnates honoured by the visit of the Imperial entourage would have been compelled to defray the greater part of the travelling expenses, just as the Dalai Lama has been living in luxury on the sweat-earned savings of the peasantry. Is it conceivable that officials like the late Li Hung-chang, or Yuan Shih-kai, Chang Chih-tung and our friend Shum did not contribute millions to maintain the Imperial household, even where no compulsion was exercised and no urgent need for gratuitous thank-offerings apparent? And still if we are to believe all we hear, the estate of the all-powerful and actual ruler of China, for a quarter of a century has dwindled to the paltry sum of twenty million dollars, an amount which an Oriental sovereign could dissipate on insipidities in a few days. As for the Emperor's estate of a few millions—some vernacular papers aver that it does not exceed ten millions—the question becomes still more inexplicable. The Emperor was a weakling, and a negligent; he never had the chance of flinging his pocket-money about like a mad-dog; he could hardly call his soul his own, and it is certain that if he had attempted to emulate the fashionables and bloods of his caste he would have been quickly brought to heel by the dominant power. It was not unusual for him, even when he had reached manhood, to be summarily locked up in his apartments when he committed minor indiscretions, and altogether, his opportunities of facing the gay and debonair princeling were smaller than those of the meanest subject in the Middle Kingdom. At the same time he was not for often when the presentation season was in full swing, and as one who was thrifty by compulsion he must have accumulated quite a fortune, as fortunes are understood in monarchical circles. But according to those who have constituted themselves his executors, the Son of Heaven has left behind him an amount considerably less than Mr. Andrew Carnegie annually dispenses for the erection of free libraries, church organs, and up-to-date valhallas. Say that the total value of the personal estate of the late Empress-Dowager and the Emperor combined realised thirty million dollars, what secret methods have been adopted to dispose of it than the Grand Councillors? The Prince Regent, it is reported, proposes to devote the entire sum towards the creation of a navy for China. What sort of a navy can be gathered together for a matter of £3,000,000? Great Britain pays more than that for two battleships—the *Dreadnought* and *Lion* Nelson having cost £1,500,000 each. But of course, if China limits herself to gunboats and torpedo boats she might acquire a flotilla of mosquito craft which would suffice to patrol effectively the great estuaries along the South and East coasts and prove of infinite service in time of trouble. Might we interject here the remark that if the resolution of the Prince Regent and his advisers is adopted, there is a possibility that the work of constructing at least a portion of this flotilla might be obtained by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, provided the directors take time by the forelock. Quoting from a summarised report in the Navy League Annual on the Chinese Navy, "The Ministry of War recently sent to all the viceroys and governors of provinces a

long report to be read before it is laid before the Emperor. The project set forth by this report is that China's navy shall be divided into three fleets—namely those of Pe-yang, Nan-yang and Yuet-yang. Each of these naval divisions will consist of one first-class battleship, one or two first-class cruisers, four or five second-class cruisers, six fourth-class cruisers, a flotilla of gunboats, a flotilla of transport ships and despatch-boats, with flotillas of torpedo-boats and destroyers, and a flotilla of submarines. Each fleet will have its own stations; the Northern fleet will have stations at Cheloo, Tien-tsin, and Taku; the Middle fleet will be stationed at Sem-men-wan and Chusan; and the Southern fleet at Canton and Yuet-liog-kong. Every naval station will be in charge of a commander, who will be responsible for the drilling of the crews and for the cruises. The commander-in-chief of the fleet will have his headquarters at Nan-yang. The vessels forming the present Chinese Navy will be put to other uses. So much for the Navy in *pease*. But we have not yet got to the bottom of the declarations that the joint estate of the Empress-Dowager and Emperor is only worth thirty millions, or how the vast sums collected from the Provinces and from individuals have been dissipated. Probably, we shall never know where the money went to. All we wonder now is, How will Emperor Puyi, the successor to Kwang-Hsu, manage to exist now that it is proposed to deplete the Imperial exchequer to the last farthing?

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS FOR SHIPPERS AND SHIP OWNERS.

One of those curious cases which puzzle and baffle jurists and laymen alike has just been "decided" in the British Supreme Court at Shanghai leaving, however, the position unaltered, so that neither side can claim a victory nor is any precedent laid down for similar actions in the future. The case is of importance because it deals with a problem which is bound to arouse much discussion in shipping circles and may have the effect of leading to an amendment in the agreement arranged between the shipper and the shipping company or carrier. It will be within the recollection of readers that in October last year a curious accident befell the *Empress of China*, when she sank at the wharf at Vancouver while receiving cargo for the Orient. At the time it was believed that the accident was no accident at all, but the deliberate act of certain foreigners who might have had some animus not to much against the boat as against the C. P. R. the owners. It was discovered, however, that the accident was due to the fact that the condenser discharge pipe had been negligently left open. As the result of the sinking, the cargo which had already been stored away was damaged, particularly a consignment of cigarettes which had been sent aboard by the British-American Tobacco Co. A year after the accident almost to the very day an action was brought in H.B.M. Court at Shanghai by the instance of the Tobacco Co. Claiming damages from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. "on an implied warranty of seaworthiness, i.e. that the ship should be fit to receive the plaintiff's cargo of cigarettes." The jury's findings as summarised by the Court were: 1.—That the ship was seaworthy about 11 a.m. at about which time the shipping of the cigarettes was commenced. 2.—That the ship was unseaworthy and in imminent danger at 3.30 p.m. when the shipping of the cigarettes was about finished but the jury cannot say that the last case of cigarettes was on board. 3.—That they cannot say whether the ship became unseaworthy before the completion of the shipping of the cigarettes; they do not understand enough about ships to say the moment when she became unseaworthy. The question for the Supreme Court now was, "How ought judgment to be entered on these findings?" It was claimed by counsel for the defendants that judgment should be awarded his clients because they had provided a ship which was fit to receive cargo when the act of shipping began, or, in the alternative, because the burden of proof was on the plaintiff and had not been discharged. His Lordship dismissed the suggestion that the *Corron Park* case was on all fours with the *Empress of China* and said that he could find no authority for the proposition of defendants' counsel that the shipowner's duty is fulfilled when he has provided a ship fit to receive the cargo at the commencement of the act of loading that cargo. In regard to the burden of proof the jury had not answered the material question, what proportion of the cigarettes had already been shipped when the vessel became unseaworthy? For these reasons he thought judgment could not be entered for the defendants. That settled the defendants, and the question now arose whether the plaintiff was entitled to judgment. His Lordship held that judgment could only be entered for the plaintiffs if the jury having found the ship to be seaworthy at 11 a.m. and had further found that at some time before the shipping of the cigarettes was finished the ship had become unseaworthy, and if the law was that such unseaworthiness

occurring before a continuous shipment had been completed related back to the commencement of the act of shipping and rendered the ship unseaworthy *ab initio*. But the jury did not so find, nor did that seem to be the law. Now comes the point which will interest shippers and shipowners alike. The law as it appeared to the judge seemed to be that "the ship must be seaworthy for the reception of each package as it is carried on board." That is an extraordinarily fine point and in our opinion cannot be accepted as more than a simple *ab initio* dictum. Is it to be assumed from that definition that until the last package is placed on board while the ship is in a seaworthy condition, the shipowners are not responsible for any loss that may be sustained by the consignors, or is it that the shippers are only entitled to damages to the amount of the loss sustained on the packages damaged on board? If the latter then the shipper would have no great grievance beyond, perhaps the delay resulting from the accident to a vessel, and the possible quashing of a contract owing to non-fulfilment of delivery on a specified date. If the former, the shippers are placed at a decided disadvantage. But as we are not initiated into the terms of the claim against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company we are not in a position to say which party seems to have been despoiled. His Lordship argued that as the jury said they could not find the moment when the ship became unseaworthy nor whether the last case of cigarettes was or was not on board at 3.30 p.m. when they did find the ship to have been unseaworthy he had come to the conclusion that on these findings no judgment could be entered either way. There was no order as to costs, so that each party paid their own expenses. It is a most unsatisfactory result, because it leaves both shipowners and shippers in a target of doubt as to their rights and liabilities. If the case is appealed to the higher court we may get further light on the subject, but as it stands the case is a distinct and interesting problem for the legal theorist.

YARN LOTTERIES IN SHANGHAI.

Some time ago we called attention to the fact that although the yarn lottery system initiated by the yarn dealers in Japan had been frustrated so far as dealings in Hongkong were concerned by the action of the Government, it was an open secret that the scheme was being pushed for all it was worth in Shanghai. We also expressed astonishment that the Municipal authorities in the Northern Settlement should blink their eyes to this illegitimate and reprehensible method of interfering with trade, and suggested that steps should be taken to stamp out this deplorable practice not merely for the benefit of honest yarn dealers but also for the benefit of those Chinese whose natural bent for lotteries and gambles would be increased tenfold were the "cute" machinations of the Japanese allowed to continue. As a matter of fact the system of prizes as originated by certain of the Japanese yarn exporters was reprobated by the best members of their own fraternity in Japan. We learn that whether acting on the advice of the *Telegraph* or other antagonist to this lottery system a Shanghai ratepayer furnished certain information to the Municipal Council—as if they needed to be awakened up to see what was going on under their noses—and showed "specimens" of lottery tickets sold with the bales of cotton yarn imported from Japan. The Council thereupon addressed a letter to the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai inquiring whether these operations had his sanction, and otherwise desiring an expression of his opinion on the subject. The members of the Municipal Council, it was stated, were unanimous in the view that this mode of competition was prejudicial to legitimate trade, and that every effort should be made to suppress the lottery, either by the prosecution of the concerned, or otherwise. Part of the letter to the Consul-General was in the following explicit terms: "The Council has given public notice that the concealment of lottery tickets in bales of yarn constitutes an infraction of the prohibition rules against lotteries in the Settlement, and before undertaking the Police prosecution of the concerned, I have the honour to inquire whether you are aware of the operations, and what view you take as to their desirability or the reverse. It is at all times the Council's endeavour where possible to obviate preferential treatment of any class of residents in the Settlement, and the suppressive measures which have been applied to native lotteries during recent years would fail in their object were a lottery of the present character allowed to function with impunity." The reply of the Consul-General to the Council's note was brief, but by no means brotherly. It ran: "I beg to inform you that the coupons to which you refer are given away and are not sold. I am therefore unable to see any objection to this method of doing business. Art. XXXIV of the by-laws of the Municipal Regulations, refers to the sale of lottery tickets or chances in lotteries." And as far as we can remember there the matter rests. A little bluff goes a long way now and then.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Monmouth* left for the North early this morning.

SEVERAL failures of minor native banks at Hankow were announced on 31st ultimo, the total sum involved being not very large, however.

A BOATMAN in whose possession a drum of paint was found by the police, was given fourteen days to-day to think how he came into possession, or from whom he had stolen the stuff.

Li Sing, the coolie who was accused of bringing Wing Wong Kwan, a sixteen-year-old boy, into the Colony for the purpose of "selling like a pig" to some dealer in the Straits Settlements, was sentenced to a year's gaol in the Police Court, this morning.

A charge against Choi Ming Shek, a cashier of the I On Marine and Fire Insurance Company, who was alleged to have embezzled the sum of \$40,000 from his employers, has been withdrawn. The defendant's discharge came about in the Police Court, this afternoon.

A TOKIO despatch of 27th ult. says:—The Privy Council has approved of the establishment of a Railway Board, as a sequel to the nationalisation of Japanese railways. It is expected that Baron Goto (President of the South Manchuria Railway) will be appointed President of the Board.

THE plague is now officially declared as got under at Tongshan, but it is well-known that other cases have broken out in some of the surrounding villages, so that the Sanitary Bureau should still take preventive measures in these isolated places, or the disease will soon spread.

It has been quite usual for private corporations and individuals to apply to the Chinese Government for mining concessions and railway concessions, so the Wai Wu-pu has made a new rule that hereafter no applications of this sort will be received, unless such applications are made through the Foreign Minister.

THE Tientsin native city now presents an unusual appearance, all red or gilt signs and inscriptions &c., &c., having been now converted into blue or white; and the big bell at the yamen and many of the temple bells have been kept tolling for quite a while. No festivities of any kind will be possible for many months.

SENTENCE of six months' hard labour, was passed on a coolie named Cheung Chan by Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, this forenoon, for theft. Cheung, it was stated, removed from the pocket of one James Lee yesterday a bank book, two letters, and \$70 in cash. The theft took place in Queen's Road. The complainant resides at 16, Wing Wo Street.

A RICKSHA coolie who goes under the name of Cheung Chi lost his temper yesterday afternoon while receiving a lecture from his employer. He struck the proprietor, and then proceeded to demolish his vehicle. He succeeded in doing \$2,000 worth of damage only. Brought before a magistrate this morning he was fined \$4 and ordered to pay \$5 compensation. The money was not forthcoming when the reporter left the Magistrate.

THE prosecution brought by the police against the coolie Ho Cheung and Messrs. Haxtina and Hastings, shroff (Chan Chick Yee) for being in unlawful possession of three cheques belonging to the Dairy Farm Company, was concluded in the Police Court yesterday afternoon. It will be remembered Detective Sergeant Appleton found the lost cheques in Ho Cheung's possession, and it was alleged that Chan Chick Yee had attempted to dispose of them for a reward. The magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) discharged the case.

ATTACKED BY RUFIANS.

CARPENTERS' EXPERIENCE AT WEST POINT.

Leung I Fong is a dark alleyway at West Point, running between High Street and Third Street, and is well known as the rendezvous of ruffians after night-fall.

At about nine o'clock last night two carpenters, one of whom was named Mok Kwai, had a rather rough experience while using this alleyway as a short cut to the house of a friend, whom they were going to meet. Four men, who had been hiding themselves in a doorway, rushed out and attacked Mok Kwai, who was coming up a few paces behind his friend. He was seized by the hair and thrown to the ground. While down another man sat on his chest, a third proceeded to remove his shoes, while the fourth man started to rifle his pockets. Mok cried loudly for help and his friend ran to his rescue. The marauders were taken by surprise, and bolted in different directions, so that they had got clear of the alley. Mok and his friend pursued one man and caught him in Third Street, handing him over to a policeman.

The man, who gave the name of Cheung Cheong, of 12, Nullah Lane, Wan-chai, was charged by Inspector Robertson in the Police Court, to-day, with assault, intending to rob, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE EMPEROR'S ENTHRONEMENT.

CEREMONIAL OBSERVANCES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st December.

To-day being the day fixed for the accession of the young Emperor to the Throne, the Board of Rites has telegraphed to the Viceroy, governors and generals of the Provinces that they should on that day, together with the civil and military officials under them, perform congratulatory ceremonies, and that the officials and people within their respective jurisdictions should wear appropriate costumes on that day.

On accession day if any foreign officials or merchants should present themselves for the purpose of offering congratulations, the Chinese officials should receive them in their robes of office and hoist flags and fire salutes (as the case may be) in accordance with prescribed custom. As soon as the ceremonies are over, officials are enjoined to observe all the mourning ceremonies.

Later.

The Diplomatic Corps in Peking has requested the Waiwupu to present a memorial on their behalf stating that it is the wish of the Foreign representatives to be present to offer congratulations on the occasion of the accession of the Young Emperor to the Throne.

CHINA'S NAVY.

GERMANY'S PREFERRED ASSISTANCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st December.

In an interview with the Ministers of the Foreign Office, the German Minister mentioned that his Government was prepared to assist China in the reorganisation of her Navy.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

COMPENSATION FOR SOLDIERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Kirin, 1st December.

Mr. Ijima, the Japanese Minister in Peking, has notified his Government's intention to pay compensation in the case wherein six Chinese soldiers were shot by Japanese in Kirin.

THE ANHUI MUTINY.

TAOTAI IN TROUBLE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 1st December.

The soldiers who mutinied in Anhui have been examined and have confessed that their leader was Hung Sing-kee.

Hung having been recommended for appointment by Taotai Ku Chung-sun, the Provincial Judge has placed the latter in custody pending further proceedings.

THE charge brought against Fatish Singh, an Indian police-constable, formerly stationed at Yau-mai, for accepting as a bribe a bottle of whisky from a hawker at Kowloon the other day, particulars of which we recorded recently, was concluded in the Police Court, yesterday. Mr. J. H. Kemp sent the accused to gaol for six months. In passing sentence his Worship said that the offence was a very serious one. He had taken into account the good character of the defendant but he could not impose a less sentence.

Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

The Japan-American Agreement.

London, 30th November.

The British and French press heartily applaud the Japan-American Agreement as a fresh guarantee of the world's peace and prosperity.

The American papers also approve of the Agreement.

A St. Petersburg semi-official communique says that the Agreement is exactly analogous to the Franco-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Agreements of 1907 and certainly forms a further guarantee of peace in the Far East, for which it is warmly welcomed.

Russia and the Japan-American Agreement.

The *Nova Vremya* unreservedly welcomes the Japan-American Agreement as an influence for peace, but the *Russ* declares that it is merely a truce while two Powers complete their preparations for a great struggle.

The Near Eastern Question.

A great anti-Austrian demonstration has taken place at Rome where troops have had to be stationed to bar the way to the Austrian Embassies.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MR. R. MARKWICK.

FORMER HONGKONG RESIDENT SHOTS HIMSELF.

The *N. C. D. News*, of 18th ult., reports:—About 9 a.m. yesterday, as the employees of the China Mutual Insurance Company were arriving at the office, No. 133 Canton Road, the report of a shot was heard and on proceeding to the rear part of the building, from which the sound seemed to have come, Mr. Kittler, one of the office staff, found the body of a foreigner lying on the landing in the middle of the back staircase. Assistance was called for and on clear examination it was found that the foreigner was Mr. Richard Markwick, who had for many years been employed by the Insurance Company. Blood was issuing from the mouth, nose and ears, and at the side of the body was a six-chambered revolver. Mr. Markwick was unconscious, but was still breathing, and was carried to the top of the stairs by Mr. Kittler and Mr. J. C. Burgess. Dr. Goode, medical director of the Company, was immediately summoned by telephone, but the injured man was then beyond the power of medical assistance and a few minutes after the arrival of the doctor he expired. The deceased was in Hongkong in 1881 and had been a resident of Shanghai since 1883. Almost from the time that the China Mutual Insurance Company came into being he was employed by the firm, and although for a short period he joined the service of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, his afterwards returned to his previous employment. He was for many years an enthusiastic volunteer and a member of the Artillery Company and though not taking an active part in athletic sports was always an interested spectator of both cricket and football matches and one of the most earnest supporters of the Shanghai Recreation Club.

The body was removed to the Public Mortuary, Fearon Road, and an inquest was opened yesterday morning by the Coroner, Mr. W. King.

John Cecil Burgess, a clerk in the employment of the China Mutual Insurance Company, identified the body and stated that he had known the deceased for eighteen months. He last saw him alive when he called at the office about ten days ago. Prior to that occasion, witness had called to see the deceased at the Shanghai General Hospital. Mr. Markwick had been ill since the middle of September and had been away from office since that time, with the exception of a few days. Witness did not know the nature of the illness. He did not hear the revolver shot, but was called immediately afterwards and saw the body. He telephoned immediately for Dr. Goode. He was called by Mr. Kittler, who had tried to carry the deceased to the head of the staircase. When witness arrived, Mr. Markwick was still alive and was lying half-way up the back staircase. Witness assisted to move him before the arrival of the doctor, because the body was lying in a very cramped position. The revolver was lying at the side of the body in a pool of blood. The deceased was moved to the top of the stairs and was then breathing heavily and with great difficulty owing to the blood flowing from the throat. So far as witness could tell, he was then unconscious. He did not speak. He was still alive when the doctor arrived, but died about ten or fifteen minutes later.

The inquest was adjourned until 2.15 p.m. on Monday, the 30th instant, at R. M. Police Court.

It will be remembered that some time ago, says the *Knob Herald*, the N.Y.K. laid up three steamers here—the *Yokohama Maru*, *Oni Maru* and *Nagato Maru*. Since then, the T.K.K. steamers *Monaku Maru* (5,248 tons) and *Kasato Maru* have been laid up at Yokohama. Mr. Hiron's *Ufina Maru* (4,403 tons) and Mr. Kibinoto's *Shinku Maru* (4,754 tons) at Osaka, and the *Tatsu Maru* (5,148 tons) and *Rito Maru* (5,511 tons) at Kobe. The Government transport *Myoshino Maru* (5,700 tons), which will shortly be released, will be laid up at Osaka. It is greatly feared, that the number of laid-up vessels will increase, as time goes on, and there is a good deal of anxiety amongst shipping companies and pilotage steamship owners in consequence.

Chinese Editor's Predicament.

EDITOR OF THE "SHUNG PO" ORDERED TO BE BANISHED.

COUNSEL FILES MOTION FOR RULE NISI.

Arising out of the boycott by Chinese of Japanese and their manufactures and in relation to the recent riots on the 1st and 2nd November last, banishment orders have been issued by Government against several Chinese members of the community, included among whom were a piece-goods merchant, an insurance broker in the employ of a prominent British firm, and the talented editor, Mr. Ng Hin Tsz, of our progressive Chinese contemporary, the *Shung Po*, printed and published in this Colony. In the cases of a few the banishment order has been complied with. In the case of Mr. Ng Hin Tsz, against whom the banishment order was made on the 23rd November, 1908, to be obeyed within seven days from that date, the order having been disregarded, the Chinese editor has been arrested and is now detained in Police custody. Immediately upon that gentleman's apprehension notice of motion for a rule nisi was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. For the benefit of those who may be uninitiated in legal phraseology it may be explained, that the effect of the motion is to enable Counsel to argue the case before the Court whether a writ of *habeas corpus* will be issued. His Honour Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) has fixed Friday, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., for the hearing of the motion. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., has been retained as Counsel for Ng Hin Tsz; he will be instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, solicitor.

MORE RAGE GRIFFINS.

ARRIVAL OF SECOND BATCH.

Another batch of subscription griffins numbering twenty-three in all arrived by the steamer *Hong Kong*, to-day. They were drawn for this afternoon at Kennedy's Causeway Bay Repository. The result of the drawing is appended:—

- No. 25—White—Capt. Barker (Buff).
- No. 26—White—General Broadwood.
- No. 27—Bay—Admiral Lambton.
- No. 28—Bay—A. Mohr.
- No. 29—Chestnut—Capt. Houbton (Buff).
- No. 30—Chestnut—C. E. Anton.
- No. 31—White—Lieut. Leeson.
- No. 32—Bay—J. R. M. Smith.
- No. 33—Dark Grey—A. O. Hynes.
- No. 34—Black—Major Finlay.
- No. 35—Grey—Hind and Hynes.
- No. 36—Roan—Macdonald and Howarth.
- No. 37—Iron Grey—P. W. Goldring.
- No. 38—Grey—Lieut. Stodd.
- No. 39—White—G. Friesland.
- No. 40—Bay—H. P. White.
- No. 41—Chestnut—W. J. Gresson.
- No. 42—Grey—F. B. Deacon.
- No. 43—White—J. H. Lewis.
- No. 44—Iron Grey—Waylong Mess.
- No. 45—Grey—H. N. Mody.
- No. 46—Bay—J. Wheeley.
- No. 47—Grey—H. Humphreys.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held to-morrow, Thursday, at 2.30 p.m., when the following business will be considered:—

- 1. Financial Minutes. (Nos. 61 to 68).
- 2. Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 18).
- 3. Resolution under Section 170 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.
- 4. Byelaws under Section 10 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903:—
 - (a) Bake-houses. (b) Cattle-sheds, Pig-sties, etc. (c) Cemeteries. (d) Dairy. (e) Depots for Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Goats. (f) Disinfection of Infected Premises. (g) Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation. (h) Importation and Inspection of Animals. (i) Latrines. (j) Laundry. (k) Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic, Endemic, Contagious or Infectious Disease. (l) Prevention of the breeding of Mosquitoes. (m) Removal of Ceiling and Stair Linings. (n) Removal of Patients.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to empower a Magistrate to hold a Small Debt Court in the New Territories and to regulate the proceedings in relation thereto.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Magistrates' Ordinance 1890, and to effect certain other amendments in the Criminal Law.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance 1908.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Interpretation Ordinance 1897 and to remove an ambiguity in the construction of the same.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance further to amend The Companies Ordinance 1895.

Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance for Authorizing the Construction of a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong.

C. CLEMENTI,
Clerk of Councils.

N.B.—A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held immediately after the Council.

Two employees of the King Edward Hotel were in the Police Court this morning to have a dispute properly settled by a proper person, who happened to be the first police magistrate. Chan Su, a coolie, was charged with assaulting Tai Chuk Man, a table "boy," which he denied. It was proved, however, that a quarrel between them led to Chan using his strength on Tai, who felt the pain. The pugilist was ordered to pay a fine of \$4 and to compensate the "boy" in the sum of \$5.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

AFTERMATH OF A BAD INCIDENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 1st December.

With reference to the disturbance on board the steamer *Fatsan* following is a free translation of a joint petition to the officials by the passengers:—

"On the 28th ultimo we, the undersigned, were passengers on board the steamer *Fatsan*. At about 11 o'clock in the evening, the members of the comprador's department, together with some foreign officers, came round to collect fares. One of the Chinese passengers, whose name is not known, who is a little over forty years of age, was then asleep with a blanket over him on deck. The ticket collectors overlooked the latter for his fare. At about 12 o'clock, one of the ticket-collecting officers, a foreigner, came round for tickets. He roused the sleeping passenger by means of a kick and asked him for his ticket. The passenger started up half dozing and the foreign officer seeing him in this semi-awake condition, and being impatient, treated him to a few more kicks and demanded his ticket. The passenger said: 'You haven't come for my fare; where can I have a ticket to give you?' On hearing this reply, the foreign officer dealt the passenger a couple of slaps. When the passenger was going to produce the money from his pocket, the foreigner again gave him a slap on the head. The passenger then asked for quarter but, nevertheless, the foreigner gave him a few more kicks on his right ribs and uttered some abusive words. The passenger, on receiving these wounds, fell down unconscious, and after three-quarters of an hour, the unfortunate man succumbed. When the passenger first boarded the steamer, he was seen sitting down on a straw mat and smoking a cigarette, and on being asked by the cook of the ship if he wanted any rice, he said he had had his supper already before coming to the steamer. Seeing the Chinese passenger was brutally done to death by the foreigner, the other Chinese passengers were in a state of consternation, all determined to take revenge on the offender, who then made his escape. We, Fung Tsek Sui and Tam Shiu Po, (two of the undersigned) were originally passengers on the upper deck and on hearing the screams ran down to see what had happened. After we had recovered from our first shock, we at once started a subscription list and thus collected a certain sum of money from among the other Chinese passengers. We were then selected to report, on immediate arrival at Canton, the case to the Water Police Authorities, the Self-Government Society and the Red Cross Society. We personally saw all that had passed, and we are now quite willing to present ourselves as eye-witnesses. The foreigner is called Song Kai Tai, which means a cunning chick, and serves as a nickname. The dead body of the passenger is still lying on board the steamer under the vigilance of a number of Chinese coolies who voluntarily offered their services. We have handed the money that we have collected from subscriptions on board to the Self-Government Society. We beg that you (officials) will at once hold an inquest on the body, together with the members of the Self-Government Society and the Red Cross Society and to deal with the case with nothing but justice."

(Signed) Yeung Wo Kai; Cheung Lau Ki; Kan Kwong Yat; Lo Chui Son; Fung Tsek Sui; Tam Shiu Po and others.

At the inquest held later on the body, the foreign doctor was convinced that there were no marks on it, but the people remonstrated and insisted on re-examining it personally. During the examination, the Chinese are said to have found marks of fidelity in various parts of the body and afterwards the body was removed ashore at 4 p.m.

A conference is to be held to-day at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and the members of the Self-Government Society have been called to attend it, bringing with them the necessary witnesses.

The Self-Government Society has issued a circular persuading the people to remain quiet and see how the case will be conducted, but on no account to create any disturbances in a foolish way.

FIRE.

On the night of the 28th ultimo, at about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in Chu Sau Loo in the western suburb, which destroyed seventeen houses in all. The conflagration originated in a candle maker's store. The fire brigade fortunately, by their presence of mind, forced a hole in the wall of one of the houses and in this way a number of lives were saved.

H.E. CHEUNG PAT FZE.

H.E. Cheung Pat Fze returned to Canton yesterday after making a tour of inspection of the proposed line of railway between Tan Shui and Otou, on which work is expected to be commenced before long.

AN IMPOSTOR ON TRIAL.

Admiral Li Chun and the Kwangchow Brigadier-General and the Namhoi Magistrate have returned from Fatsan, where order has been restored. With reference to the monk who was the cause of the disturbances, the Provincial Judge presided personally at the Court to try him but the latter was reticent with regard to all questions put to him with the exception of a few religious words that he used in his prayers to the Buddha.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

On the 27th ultimo, a fire broke out in Kam Chui, a market place in the Sham Tai district, at 1 p.m. The fire continued to rage till 7 p.m. when over one hundred and twenty buildings were gutted and two lives lost.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Yesterday, as the steamer *Hongkong* was approaching her wharf on her arrival from Hongkong, a coolie, who attempted to get aboard her as quickly as he could, to obtain

hire, had one of his legs crushed and cut through between the steamer and the side of the wharf.

LAST CRUISER COMPLETED.

The *Kiangsu*, the last of the four shallow draft cruisers, built by the Kwong Hip Loong Dock Company to the order of the Canton Provincial Government for the West River patrol service, arrived here yesterday from Hongkong.

LOSS OF A WIFE.

INTERESTING CLAIM AGAINST OWNERS OF "LOONGSANG."

An action which should be interesting to the shipping community—and what interests our shipping friends is shared by the public in general—was mentioned in the Supreme Court, this morning. It was a claim brought by a coal coolie named Yun Wau, residing at 19, Cochran Street, against the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited, to recover the sum of \$1,000 as compensation for the loss of his wife, who met her death as the result of a collision between the steamer *Loongsang* and a passenger boat (No. 2565) on board of which plaintiff's wife was a passenger. The collision was reported to have occurred shortly after five o'clock on the 19th June last, when the steamer *Loongsang* was leaving the harbour. The coalie boat with a crew and a number of passengers on board, was bound from Kowloon to Wanchai. In mid-harbour, through some reason yet to be explained, she was run down by the *Loongsang*. The force of the impact caused the junk to heel over, throwing the passengers into the water. Several launches which were in the vicinity, including No. 2 police launch, went to render assistance, and rescued everybody, except an old woman Kwok Ng, alleged to have been plaintiff's wife, seventy-seven years of age, who was found drowned in the hold of the boat. The passengers and crew were landed at Kowloon by the various launches, while the water-logged junk was towed to Causeway Bay, and beached. The *Loongsang* was delayed for a little while, but she was allowed to resume her journey after the necessary inquiries had been made.

When the case was called, Mr. Otto Kong Sing (for the plaintiff) said that he wanted a further adjournment, which his friend consented to but only on certain terms.

Mr. E. Davidson (representing the defendant company) stated that he had no objection to an adjournment, but his friend should be made to pay the costs of the day—payment to be made before the case came before the Court again.

Mr. Justice Gompertz confessed he knew nothing of the matter. It was a private arrangement between the parties, he stated.

Mr. Davidson—I want my friend's under-taking for costs before I consent. The matter has been on the list for weeks.

Mr. Kong Sing—to ask for taxed costs is unusual.

Mr. Davidson said that it depended a good deal on circumstances.

Mr. Justice Gompertz (to Mr. Kong Sing)—Why should I give you an adjournment?

The answer was that all the witnesses for the plaintiff could not be found to be subpoenaed. The case was also in the hands of Mr. Kong Sing's interpreter and he had been ill for a week.

Mr. Davidson understood that Mr. Kong Sing's interpreter had taken away the statements with him and under those circumstances it would be unfair for him to go on. He would be slow to take the opportunity to press matters as they stood. It was a concession on the defendants' part to consent to the adjournment at all, and he did not see why the costs were questioned. The amount was not a considerable one.

Mr. Kong Sing—We don't know what the costs will amount to.

Mr. Davidson—It is absurd for my friend to ask for anything else. The case will have to go back for a fortnight.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Why?

Mr. Davidson—Because the *Loongsang* will not be here until then.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Can't the costs be agreed to now?

Further discussion followed, until finally the undertaking for costs was given and the case adjourned until Friday week.

HARD TIMES FOR BARBERS.

BAD EXPERIENCE OF ONE IN HONGKONG.

Since the Imperial Edict was issued ordering the people of the Two Kwang provinces to go into mourning for three months, during which period they were to allow their hair to grow, as a sign of respect for the death of the Emperor and Dowager-Empress of China, most of the barbers in the city of Canton have had to put up their shutters. Of course, a large number of the "profession" came to Hongkong to earn a living, among them being a man named Chu Hau. Chu came to Hongkong by a boat arriving on Sunday, and, stepping ashore, inquired his way to the nearest place of convenience of a coolie, who was standing at the entrance to the wharf. At sight the coolie knew he was dealing with a stranger, and before the little brick building in the middle of the road was reached he had formed his plans.

"Let me hold your bundle and umbrella for you while you are away," said the coolie, very kindly, when they had reached the door. "The innocent barber handed over his property and went in. He was not away a minute. When he came out he discovered to his surprise that the 'kind friend' had disappeared. To a *lukong* he told his tale of woe, and later to Inspector Robertson, of No. 7 Police Station, who very cleverly ran the coolie to earth yesterday, recovering most of the property in various pawnshops. The coolie was charged to the Police Court, this morning, and, pleading guilty, was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour."

To-day's Advertisements.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

THE following ARTICLES remain unclaimed:—
LACE HEAD WRAP
CREAM NET SCARF.
2 WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
1 CASHMERE SCARF.
1 CHIFFON SCARF.
1 FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS.
D. WOOD,
Hon. Sec.,
St. Andrew's Society,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [1040]

BAZAAR.

IN AID OF THE POOR CHINESE ORPHANS OF THE ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

The French Sisters have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL BAZAAR will be held at the City Hall, on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

An inspection of the different Needle and Fancy Work made by their Poor Orphans is requested.

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [1038]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "JAPAN."

Captain J. G. Offit, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at Noon.

For Freight of Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co. LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [1039]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florida and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LAGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship "ISCHIA."

Captain Bellito, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 12th Dec., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [95]

PLAINIFF ABSENT.

INTERESTING ACTION NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Wrongful dismissal was the allegation put forward by Mr. M. J. Maher, a foreigner, formerly a clerk in the employ of the Dock Company, in support of his claim against the former engineer—Mr. James Guy—which was called in the Supreme Court, this afternoon. In the alternative he claimed \$50 in lieu of a month's notice.

When the time set to hear the case came the plaintiff was not present, and Mr. Justice Gompertz inquired whether the matter had been settled.

Mr. A. Holborow (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, and Deacon) who appeared for the defence, said that he was inclined to believe that plaintiff had abandoned his claim.

The name of the plaintiff was called in the usual way by the usher, but there was no response. His Lordship waited for five minutes and the non-appearance of the plaintiff in that time gave everyone the impression that he had refused to proceed with the matter.

Judgment was entered for the defendant with costs.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	118 3/8
Do demand	118 1/16
Do 4 months' sight	118 3/16
France—Bank T.T.	209 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	209 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	209 1/2
India T.T.	125 1/2
Do demand	126 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	75 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	71 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	81 1/2
Yan—Bank T.T.	70 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	118 5/16
5 months' sight L/C.	118 7/16
3 days' sight San Francisco & New York	4 1/2
4 months' sight do.	4 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	118 9/16
4 months' sight France	209 1/2
6 months' sight do.	209 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	209 1/2
Bar Silver	22 1/2
Bank of England rate	2 1/2
Sovereign	11 3/4

OPINION QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Malwa New	Per picul
Old	1,120/1,350
Old	1,250/1,300
Old	1,310/1,325
Old	—
Atma New	Per chest
Old	1,100
Old	1,150
Old	1,050
Old	—
Perian (Paper)	900/950

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [490]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM, with Spacious Verandah, and Bath-Room, attached, and use of Servants' Quarters, on CONDUIT ROAD LEVEL. Magnificent view of the Harbour and Maland.

Apply—

SEFOL,

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1908. [1019]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [109]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VEXUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VEXUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. 166

THE IMPERIAL COLON

